

The New York Times MID-WEEK PICTORIAL



A FRENCH CAVALRY
PATROL IN THE
AISNE RIVER
REGION.

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A. S. BURLISON,
Postmaster-General.

A Flashlight On Some Aspects of the War



Map of Northern Italy, Showing the Plains of Venetia.

THE Venetian Plain, across which the picked forces of the German-Austrian armies were directed to hurl themselves against the most beautiful city in the world, Venice, "the Queen of the Adriatic," is one of the most storied sections of a historic land beloved of many poets since the days of "the grandeur that was Rome." Its many towns and cities would provide rich plunder, in works of art particularly, should the Teutonic invaders break through the Italian line on the Piave and between that river and the Brenta. When the German-Austrian forces started this latest invasion of Northern Italy, they broke through that same ancient gateway by which their predecessors and ancestors, the Goths, Vandals, and Huns centuries ago entered the fertile valleys of the Piave and the Po; which was long the gateway between the eastern and western empires, through which Napoleon attacked the Holy Roman Empire, and through which the Austrians withdrew when they left Italy in 1866. Just to the westward of this ancient gateway, and forming the western boundary of the Venetian Plain, lies Lake Garda, at the foot of which are four fortified cities: Peschiera, Mantua (the birthplace of Virgil), Verona (rich in historic memories and literary associations, and the birthplace of Catullus, Vitruvius, Cornelius Nepos, and Paul Veronese), and Legnano. These cities formed the famous "Quadrilateral" by which Austria held her grip on Italy. This whole region was celebrated in song by Dante, who lived in Trent for a time, and who used as model for the scenery of his Hell the canyon through which the Adige River rushes from the Trentino. Eastward from Verona barely thirty miles is Vicenza, a rich and prosperous manufacturing city and the scene of many beautiful and historic buildings. And twenty miles south-eastward from Vicenza is "fair Padua, nursery of arts," claiming an origin dating back to the time of Troy, famous as a seat of learning in the middle ages, celebrated in scathing verse by Shelley, and sketched in vibrant prose by Maurice Hewlett in his brilliant romance, "The Fool Errant." Directly north of Padua, and some thirty miles northwest of Venice, topping a hill that overlooks all the plain, is the little and quaint walled town of Asolo, known to the ancients as Ascelum, where ruins of a Roman aqueduct may still be seen. Picturesque Asolo—"delicious Asolo," as he called it—was Browning's first love among Italian cities, and his last. He made it the scene of "Pippa Passes." He returned to Asolo in his old age, and gave its name to his last book of poems, "Asolando," published on the day he died in Venice. Beloved of Browning, too, as of Byron, and Shelley and many another English poet, was Venice

"Where the merchants were the kings,
"Where Saint Mark's is, where the Doges
used to wed the sea with rings."

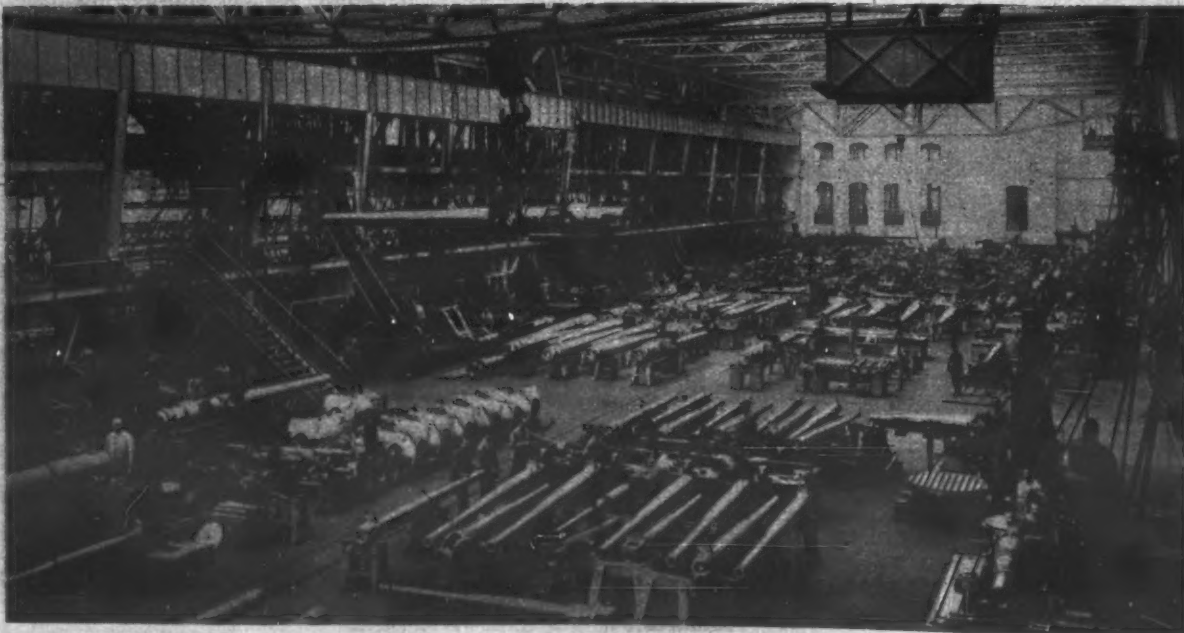


Bertha Krupp von Bohlen.

tion at Essen in 1845 by Friedrich Alfred Krupp, has developed from a small concern operating on a third of an acre and employing 122 men into a gigantic war machine owning 1,200 acres at Essen alone, employing 75,000 workers, with a payroll of \$25,000,000 per annum, and a capital of over \$50,000,000. And the entire property, with the exception of four shares, is in the hands of Bertha Krupp, the "Cannon Queen," daughter of Friedrich Alfred, who in 1906 married Gustav von Bohlen und Halbach, a former Secretary of the German Legation at Washington. The history of the Krupp Works begins as far back as 1810, when

ACCORDING to recent advices from Geneva, Switzerland, the great Krupp Munition Works is preparing to establish new factories in Lucerne, capitalized at thirty millions of marks. This is but one more move in the sowing of the dragon's teeth by the Prussian Cadmus, which, since its incep-

Friedrich Krupp operated a small forge at Essen. A metallurgist of ability, he discovered for himself the secret of cast steel, and in partnership with one Nicolai manufactured cast steel dies, button-stamps, and similar innocent contrivances. At his death in 1826 the work was carried on by his wife and son, Alfred, who left school at the age of 14 to take charge of the embryo industry. Many and bitter vicissitudes followed Alfred in his attempts to establish himself. But in 1847 he achieved a triumph by making a 3-pounder cast steel, muzzle-loading gun, and at the great London Exhibition of 1851 his name and work received respectful attention through the display of a solid ingot of cast steel weighing two tons. This was the beginning of the Prussian Cadmus. Alfred's son, Friedrich Alfred Krupp, pushed the works at Essen energetically, and introduced the methods of high finance into their operation. Foreseeing the tremendous future developments, he gradually secured control of iron and coal mines, bought up, one by one, various smelting and iron works throughout the country, and in 1896 purchased the great Germania shipbuilding yards at Kiel. And at the same time his progress in the manufacture of munitions of war was rapid and decisive. Krupp won for Prussia the war of 1870 with France, and it is Krupp that is today keeping the German armies well enough supplied with guns and material to maintain their lines against the allied onslaughts.



Interior View of One of the Krupp Workshops.

MEN
WHO ARE
AT WORK
FOR THE
NATION'S
WAR
AIMS



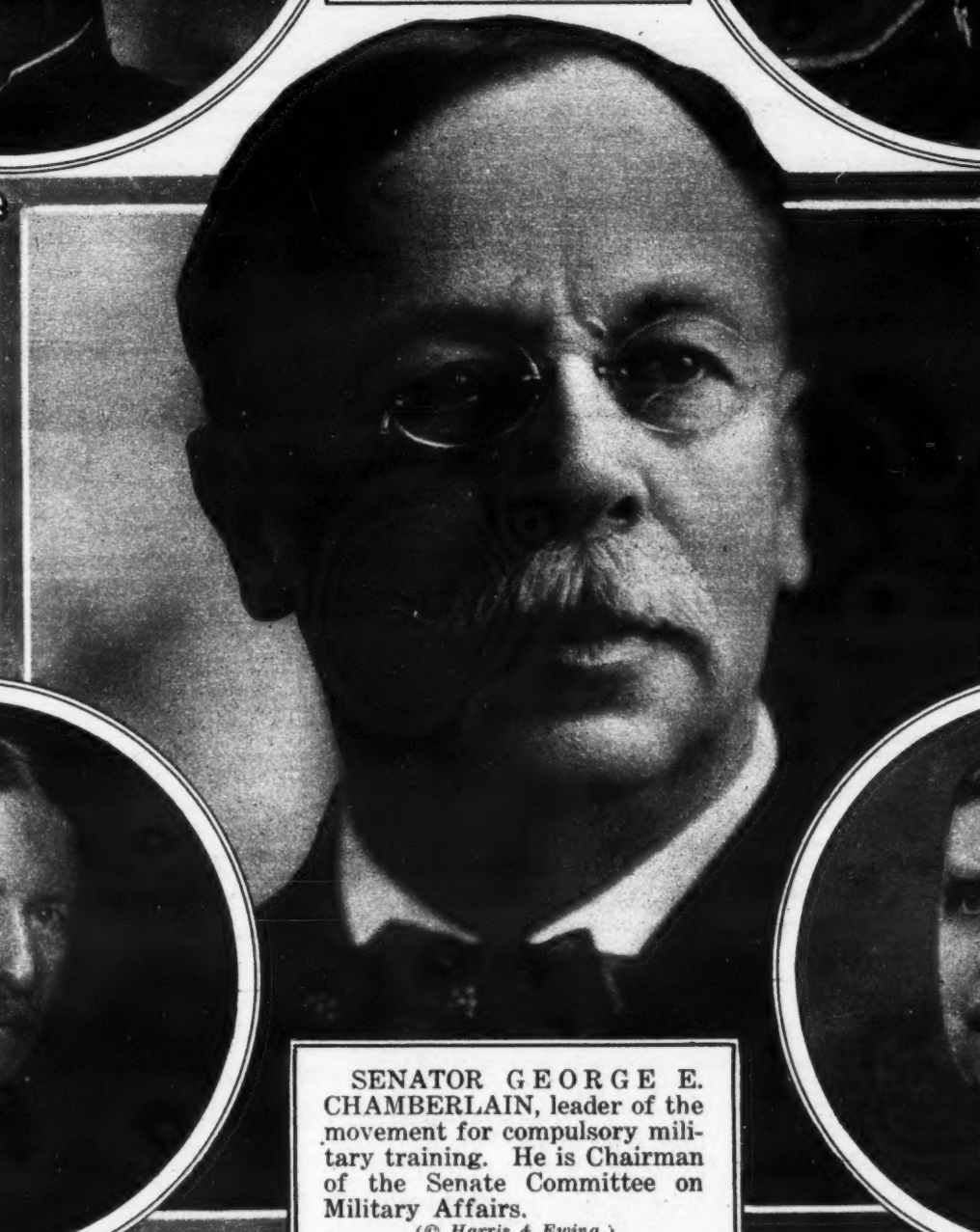
COL. C. H. McKINSTRY of the Corps of Engineers, in command of the New York Engineers, many of whom fought with the British in the advance on Cambrai. He has had 33 years' experience in the Army.

(© International Film Service.)



BRIG. GEN. GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, who was under fire in Italy during his tour of inspection on behalf of the United States Government. While observing the enemy's artillery work a shell struck a trench in which he was standing.

(Bain News Service.)



SENATOR GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN, leader of the movement for compulsory military training. He is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



MAJOR GEN. JOHN BIDDLE, who is acting as Chief of Staff of the Army during the absence of General Bliss. His permanent position is that of Assistant Chief of Staff. He was formerly Superintendent at West Point, being originally in the Corps of Engineers. He has had previous experience on the General Staff.

(Photo Press Illus. Service.)



COL. WILLIAM S. GRAVES, who as Secretary to the Chief of Staff of the Army has been in France as well as at home, is now acting as Assistant Chief of Staff, while Major Gen. Biddle is taking the place of Gen. Bliss. Col. Graves is a Texan, an infantry officer, and has several times been on the General Staff.

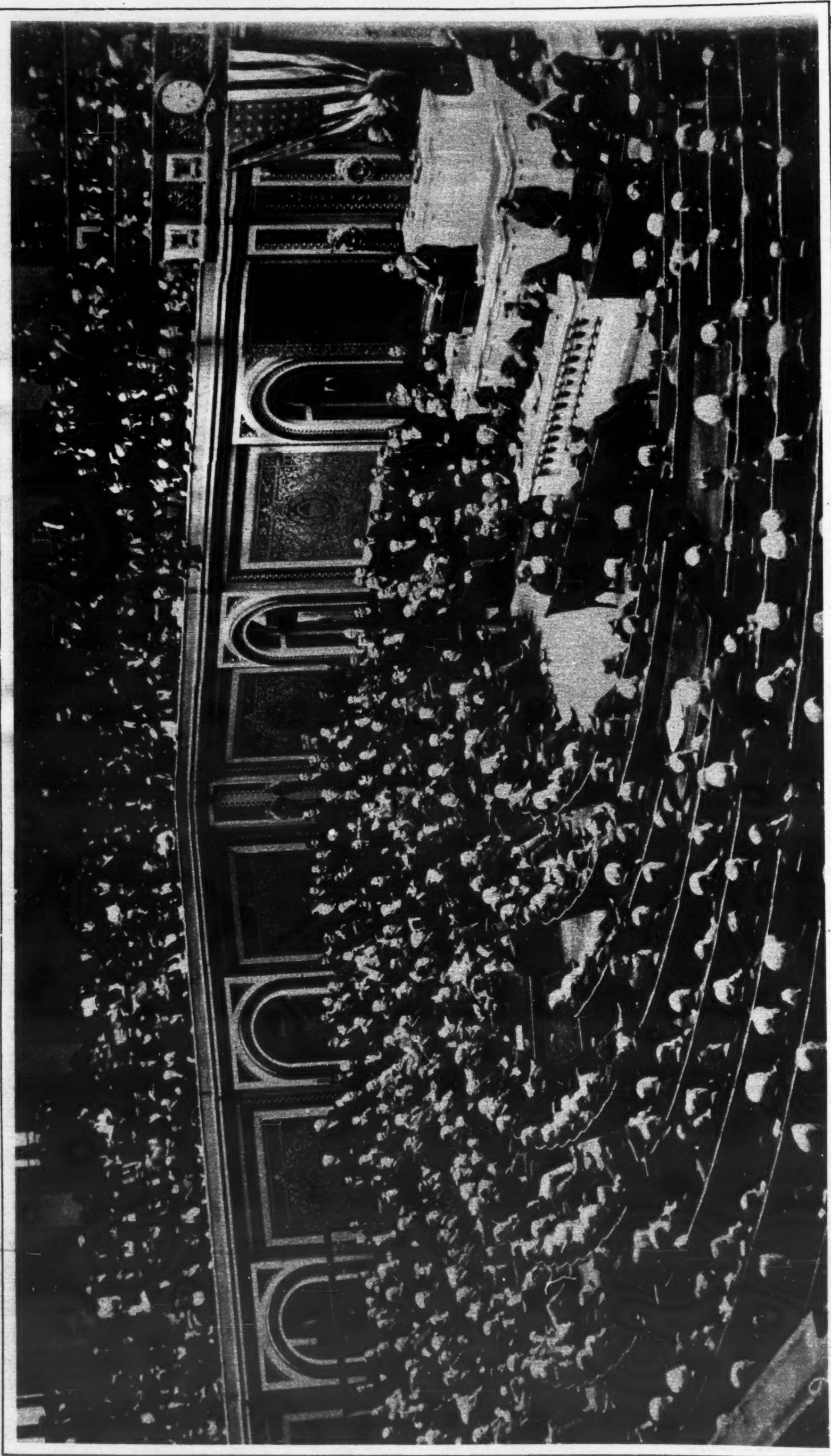
(Photo Press Illus. Service.)



A mission, with Colonel E. M. House at its head, appointed by President Wilson to confer with the allied Governments, arrived in London on Nov. 7, 1917. The photograph shows (from left to right): General Bliss, Ambassador Page, Bainbridge Colby of the Shipping Board (on the step), Colonel House, Oscar T. Crosby, representing the Treasury (behind), Admiral Benson, Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board, and Admiral Sims.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

President Wilson Delivering His Address to Congress, December 4, 1917



The scene in the House when President Wilson delivered his address to Congress. Immediately in front of him are the clerks, and on a row of chairs facing them the Justices of the Supreme

"WE SHALL NOT SLACKEN OR BE DIVERTED UNTIL THE WAR IS WON."

Court. Around them are Representatives and Senators. In the gallery immediately behind President Wilson are press representatives. Part of the other gallery was reserved for the diplomatic

(Photo, Copyright 1917, Committee on Public Information, from Kadel & Herbert.)

legations. Mrs. Wilson and a party were seated in the galleries. Nearly the entire Cabinet was seated among the Senators and Representatives.

The United States Marine Corps at Work



ABOVE—MARINES AT ARTILLERY PRACTICE. THEY ARE USING 4.7 GUNS, WHICH ARE QUITE EQUAL TO THE FRENCH "75."

(© Western Newspaper Union.)



AT LEFT—A PLATOON OF MACHINE GUNNERS WHO USE THE LEWIS AIR-COOLED MACHINE GUN, WHICH WEIGHS 26½ POUNDS AND FIRES 1,000 SHOTS A MINUTE.

(Photo from Marine Corps.)



A MACHINE GUN SQUAD USING LEWIS GUNS. THE CARTRIDGES, INSTEAD OF BEING FED BY MEANS OF BELTS OR LONG METAL CLIPS, ARE PLACED RADIALY IN A ROTARY MAGAZINE WHICH IS ATTACHED OVER THE BREECH OPENING.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)



♦ FRENCH INFANTRY IN THE FORTRESS OF MALMAISON, WHICH WAS THE KEY TO THE CHEMIN DES DAMES. ♦

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FRENCH TROOPS IN A SHELL HOLE DURING THE OFFENSIVE WHICH RESULTED IN THE WINNING BACK OF THE CHEMIN DES DAMES AT THE END OF OCTOBER, 1917.

The Chemin des Dames Rewon in Great French Victory

CHEMIN DES DAMES is another of those names which will always be associated with the present war. It is a road over the ridge dominating the valley of the Aisne and the Ailette Valley. After much desperate fighting it is once more in the hands of the French as the result of operations which began on Oct. 23 with a smashing blow delivered by the French about seven miles northeast of Soissons on a six-mile front. The most important fighting took place on the French right, extending

from La Royere Farm at Malmaison Fort, the capture of which was the event of a brilliant day. The old fort was obsolete long before the war, but it was of immense use to the Germans as an observatory. This thrust was followed immediately by further desperate advances. The German hold on the Chemin des Dames became untenable, and on Nov. 1 they evacuated the whole sector. This retirement was along a fifteen-mile front to the Ailette River and involved the surrender of forty

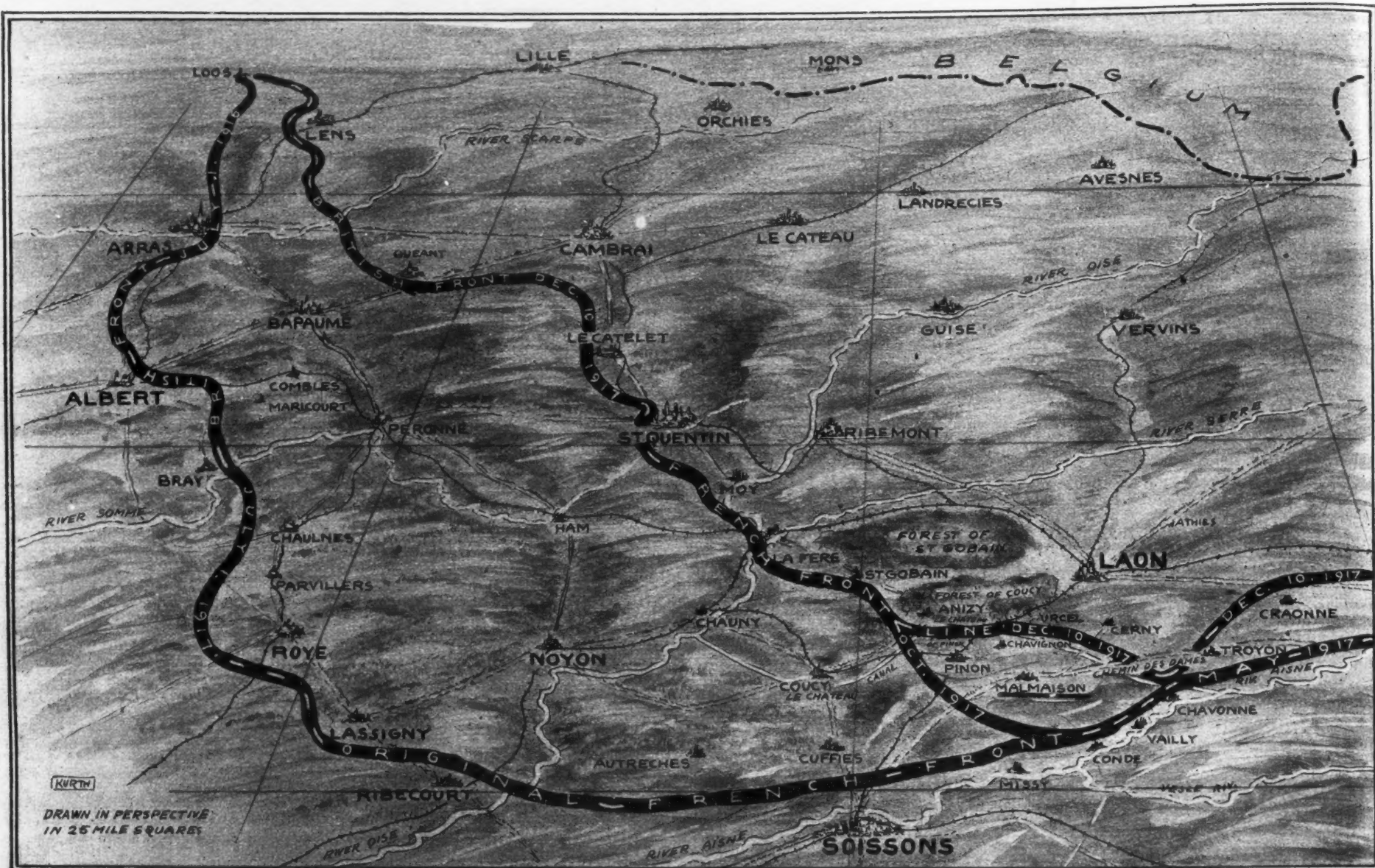
square miles of territory. The Germans lost 12,000 prisoners and large numbers of machine guns, field guns, and trench mortars. The Germans had been in control of the Chemin des Dames since September, 1914, when after the failure of the drive on Paris, they were turned back by Joffre in the battle of the Marne. The occupation of the Chemin des Dames by the Germans prevented the French offensive in April, 1917, from attaining its full objective, and as its recapture was of vital importance the

French kept on fighting almost ceaselessly until they achieved their aim. The battlefield will rank as one of the bloodiest of the war, "comparable," as one correspondent says, "to the hills before Verdun and the Flanders ridges. Its conquest is an unsurpassed story of heroic persistence." On these pages are reproduced photographs of the offensive of Oct. 26, one of the memorable days of the week's fighting which finally gave the French command of the Chemin des Dames.

(Photographs all from Pictorial Press.)



MACHINE GUNNERS IN A SHELL HOLE DURING THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE OF OCT. 26, 1917. EVER SINCE APRIL THE FRENCH HAD BEEN FIGHTING TO REWIN THE ROAD KNOWN AS THE CHEMIN DES DAMES, ONE OF THE COMMANDING POSITIONS IN THE AISNE REGION.



MAP SHOWING THE CHEMIN DES DAMES SECTOR, WHICH HAD BEEN HELD BY THE GERMANS SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1914, AND WHICH THE FRENCH REGAINED IN OCTOBER, 1917.



SOME OF THE THOUSANDS OF GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH DURING THEIR SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE ON OCT. 26, 1917. THEY ARE WAITING IN LINE FOR SOUP.



GERMAN PRISONERS WEARING THE PRE-WAR UNIFORM OF BLUE WITH BRIGHT FACINGS. IT SEEMS THAT THERE IS A SHORTAGE OF FIELD SERVICE OUTFITS.

AT RIGHT—VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF THE GREAT FORTRESS OF MALMAISON, WHICH WAS THE KEY TO THE CHEMIN DES DAMES. THE FIGHTING AT THIS POINT, WHICH BEGAN ON OCT. 23, CONSTITUTED A BATTLE IN ITSELF.



BELOW—SHELLS AND OTHER WAR MATERIAL LEFT BEHIND BY THE GERMANS WHEN THEY WERE COMPELLED TO EVACUATE THE CHEMIN DES DAMES SECTOR. THE FRENCH ALSO CAPTURED MANY HUNDREDS OF GUNS AND MORTARS.



Rifle-Shooting Receiving Justice in the Training



THE FIRST TARGET PRACTICE AT CAMP DEVENS, AYER, MASS., INITIATING THE TRAINING OF NATIONAL ARMY MEN IN THE USE OF THE RIFLE.

(Photo Underwood & Underwood.)

BAYONET PRACTICE AT CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J. ON ANOTHER PAGE A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS OUR MEN IN FRANCE SIMILARLY ENGAGED.

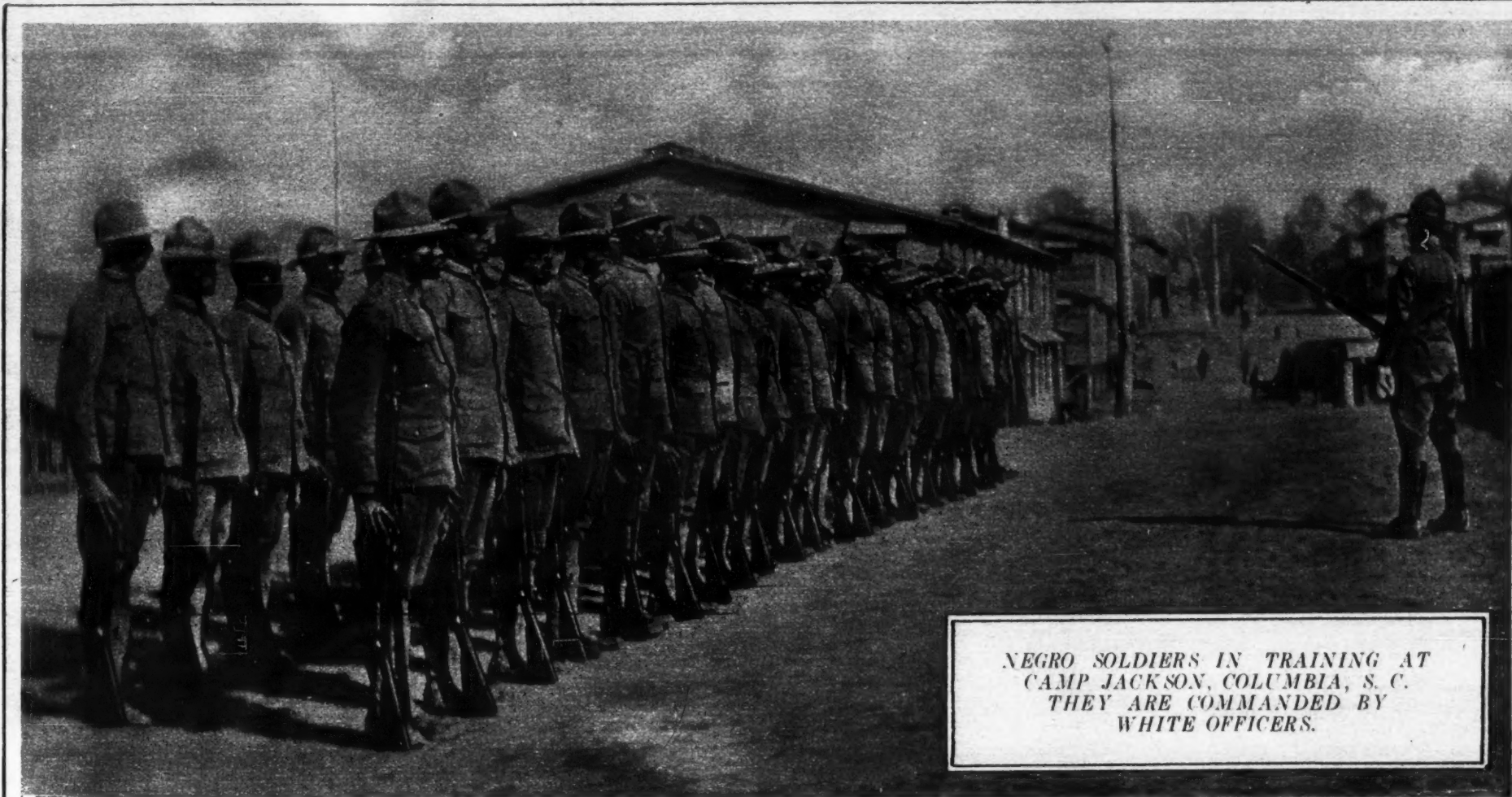
(Photo, Kadel & Herbert.)



RECREATIONAL AND ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES AT THE CAMP AT THE PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO.

(Photo International Film Service.)

of the New Armies of the United States



NEGRO SOLDIERS IN TRAINING AT
CAMP JACKSON, COLUMBIA, S. C.
THEY ARE COMMANDED BY
WHITE OFFICERS.

RIFLE-SHOOTING is now occupying a larger share of the activities in the various new army training camps. This is in accordance with General Pershing's belief that a great deal of the effectiveness of the American armies will depend upon good work with the rifle and his demand that it be not neglected in favor of the weapons which have come into vogue, such as the hand grenade. The American soldier certainly has an advantage in being armed with what is claimed to be the best rifle in the world, namely, the United States Army rifle known as the Springfield. It is a five-shot magazine rifle, weighing 8.69 pounds without the bayonet and another pound with the bayonet attached. It fires a pointed nicked copper jacketed bullet having a muzzle velocity of 2,700 feet per second. A word should be said for the negroes, of whom 83,000 have been drafted into service in the National Army. Secretary of War Newton D. Baker in working out his plans for

the training of these men has met with many difficulties. First of all, he had to contend with those friends of the negro who have felt it was his special duty at this time to attempt to solve or settle the so-called race question in America. Second, negro leaders from all parts of the country have importuned the War Department in various and sundry directions, while the peculiar Southern situation, where the masses of the negroes live, has had to be taken into account. Because of these difficulties the Secretary of War called to his aid as special assistant in the War Department a representative of the negro race, Emmett J. Scott, who for eighteen years was secretary to the late Booker T. Washington, and also secretary of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, in Alabama. Mr. Scott has done much to straighten out difficulties, allay suspicions, and make the negro soldiers feel they are getting a fair deal.



THANKSGIVING EVE PRESENTED A NUMBER OF CANTONMENTS WITH THE SEASON'S FIRST MANTLE OF SNOW. THIS PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS HOW IT LOOKED AT CAMP MEADE IN MARYLAND. THE ACCOMMODATIONS WERE SNUG AND WARM.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



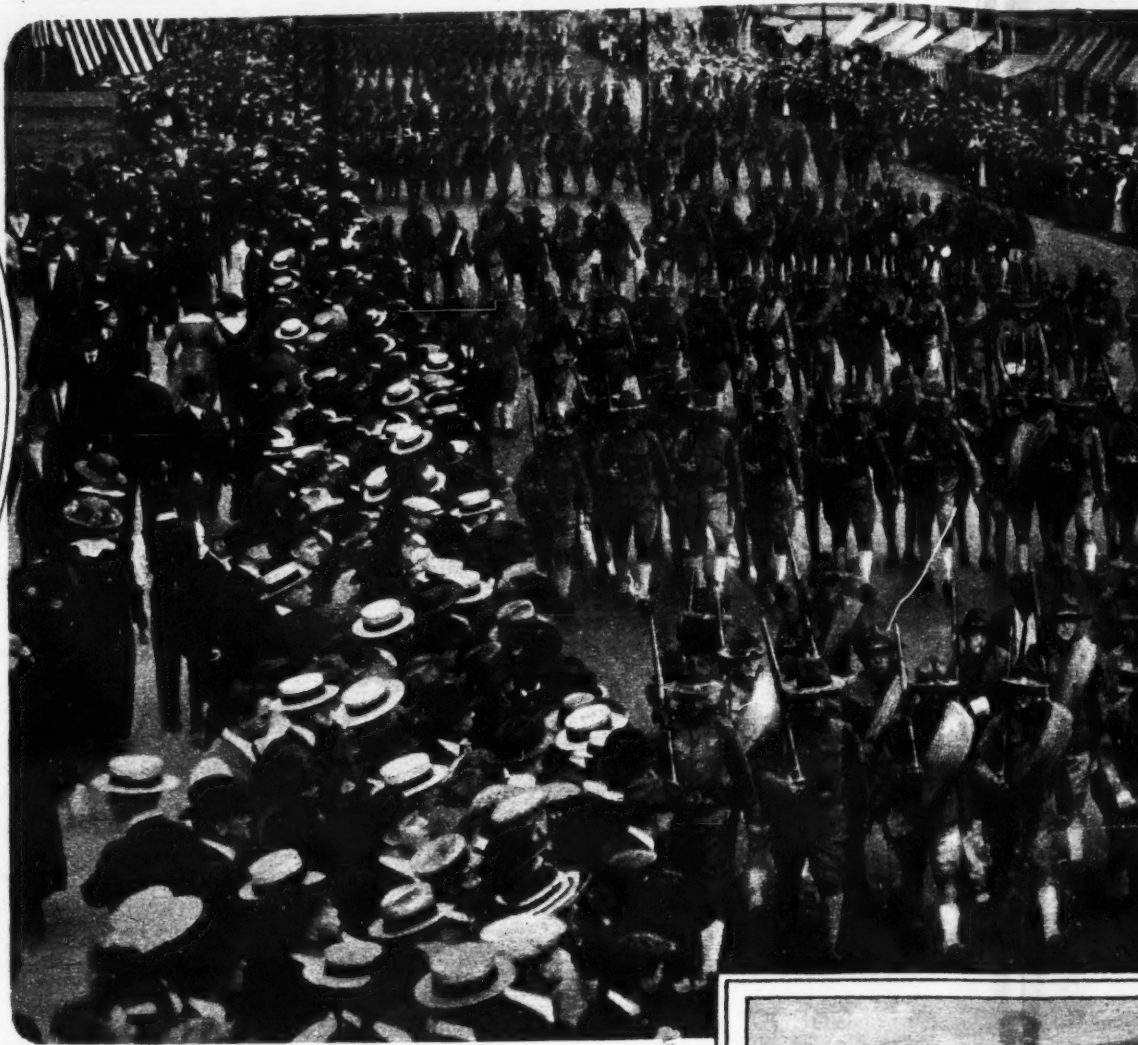
ROCKETS AND STAR SHELLS USED AS SIGNALS IN NIGHT BATTLES ARE BEING PRACTICED WITH IN THE TRENCHES OF THE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP AT FORT SHERIDAN, ILLINOIS.
(© International Film Service.)

With the American Expedition



UNITED STATES TROOPS GOING TO BILLETS NEAR THE TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE. THE LARGE FARM-HOUSES PROVIDE GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS.

(© 1917 Committee on Public Information from Kadel & Herbert.)



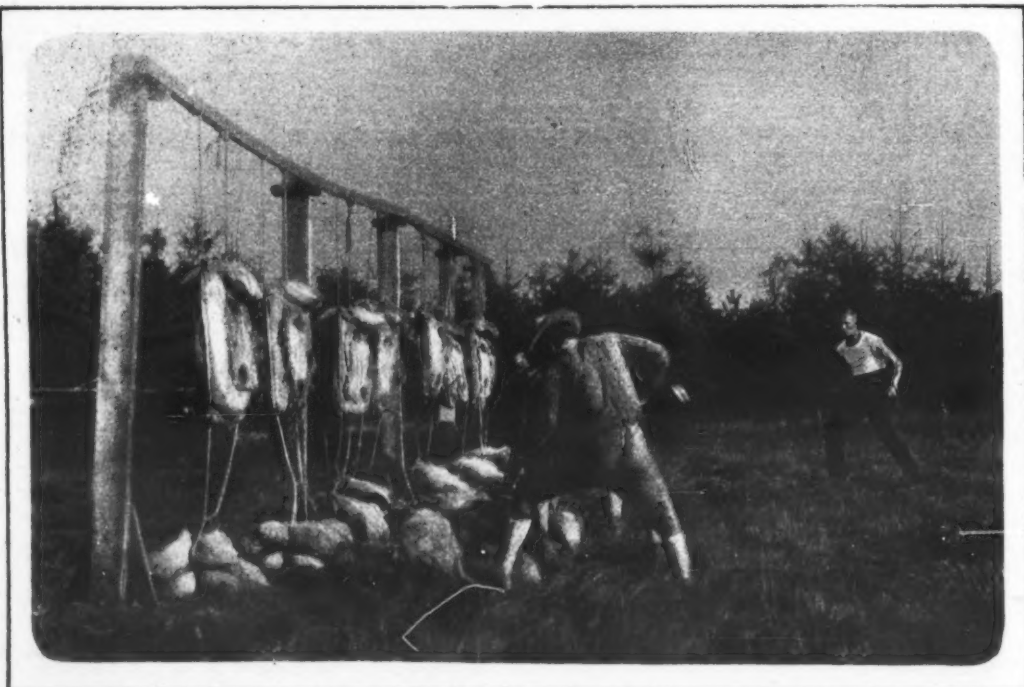
A UNIT OF THE A. E. F. PHOTOGRAPHED ON ARRIVAL IN FRANCE.

(© 1917 Committee on Public Information from Kadel & Herbert.)

ANOTHER indication of the swelling of the American army in France was given in the news permitted by General Pershing to be made public on Nov. 29 that National Guardsmen from every State in the Union had arrived. Not a man who sailed from America was lost and some were already in training within sound of the guns on the battlefield. The dispatch added that the Guardsmen had been arriving in the American zone for many weeks. They were somewhat scattered, but as far as possible the units from the same State were kept close together. Many were billeted

AT RIGHT—THE NEAREST Y. M. C. A. QUARTERS TO THE AMERICAN LINES IN FRANCE.

(© International Film Service.)



LEARNING THE ART OF DISPOSING OF THE ENEMY BY MEANS OF THE BAYONET. THIS TRAINING IS MOST NECESSARY IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE USE OF "COLD STEEL" STILL HAS ITS PLACE IN WARFARE. IN THE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTS THE BAYONET AND THE HAND GRENADE ARE THE PRINCIPAL WEAPONS.

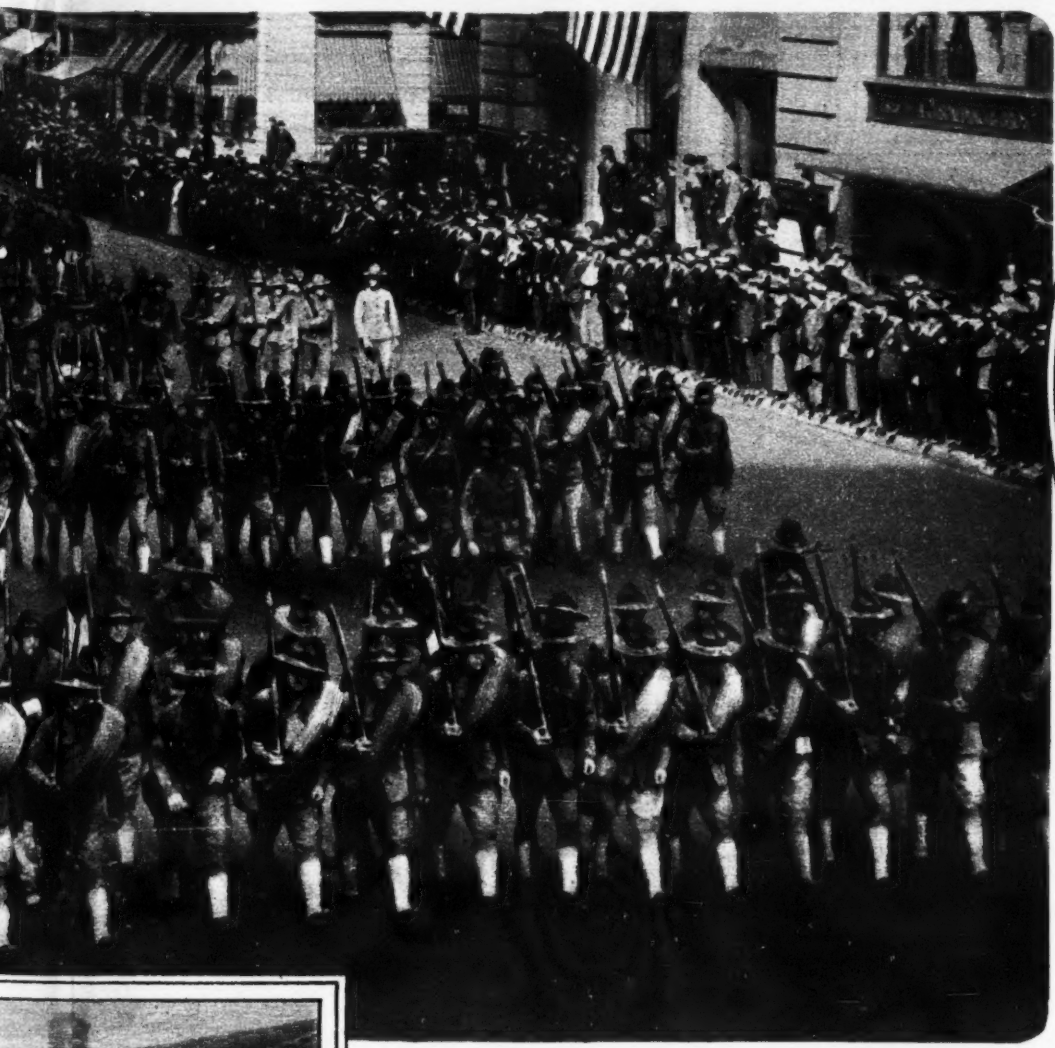
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A FRENCH NAVAL HARBOR SUCH AS MAY BE USED FOR THE LA

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood)

ditionary Force in France



BAYONET PRACTICE HAS ITS DANGERS FOR THE INSTRUCTOR AS WELL AS FOR THE PUPIL. A TYPICAL SCENE AT THE CAMP IN FRANCE.
(© 1917 Committee on Public Information from Kadel & Herbert.)

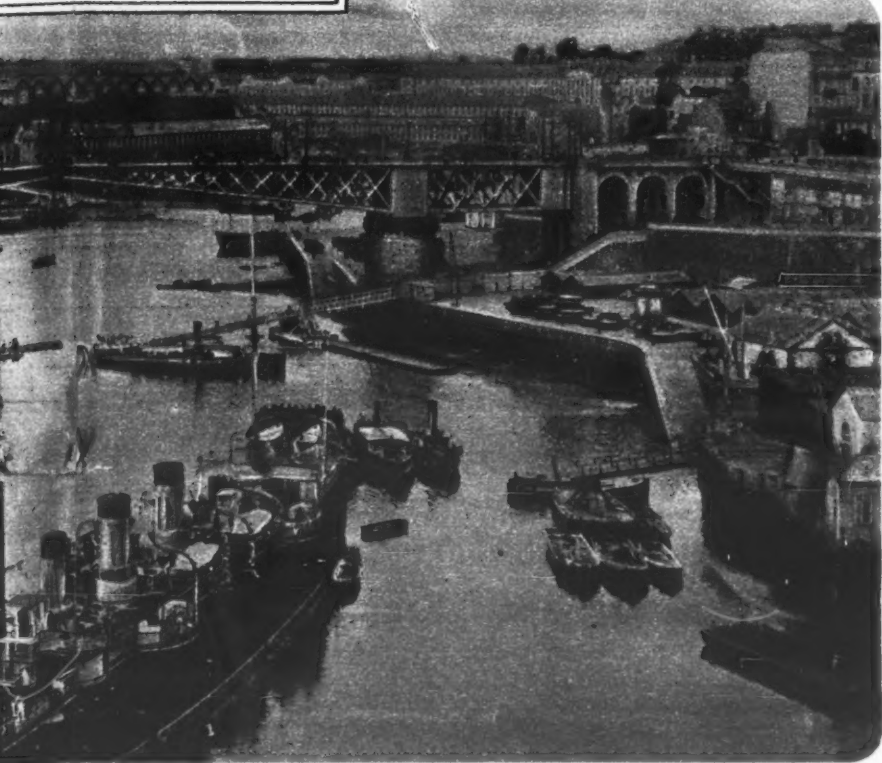


LEST WE FORGET—THE 12TH NEW YORK REGIMENT PARADING ON FIFTH AVENUE BEFORE LEAVING FOR "OVER THERE."

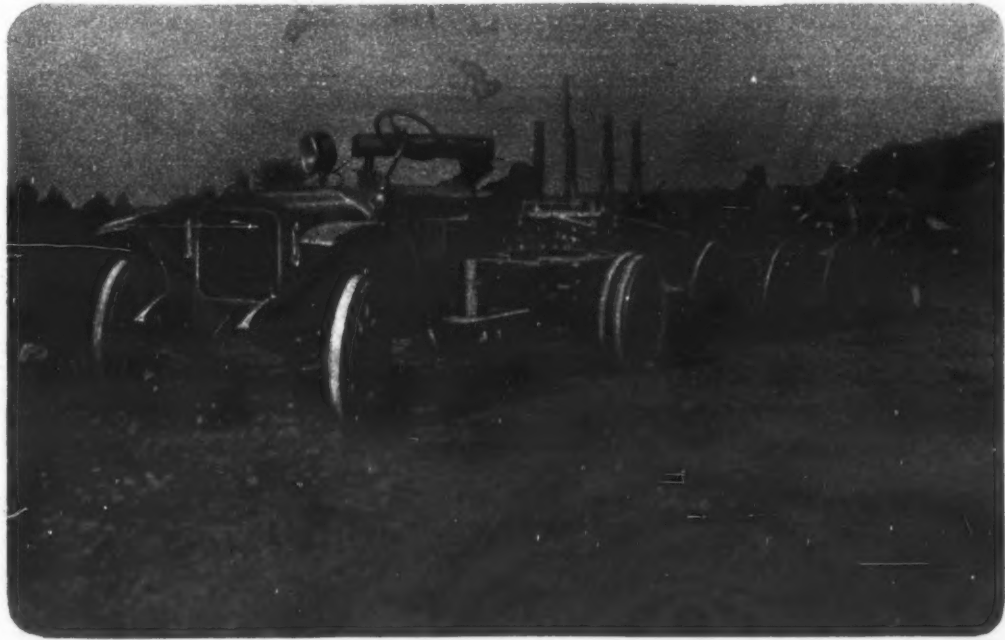
in French towns and villages, while others were quartered in low wooden barracks specially erected. The large troop movement resulting in the arrival of National Guard units in France had been going on for some weeks and was accomplished in spite of hostile submarines, shortage of transports and supply ships, and other obstacles. The transportation also involved considerable work by the railroads in moving men from all parts of the United States to the Atlantic seaboard. It has been subsequently disclosed that the Rainbow Division sailed in the week beginning Oct. 15.



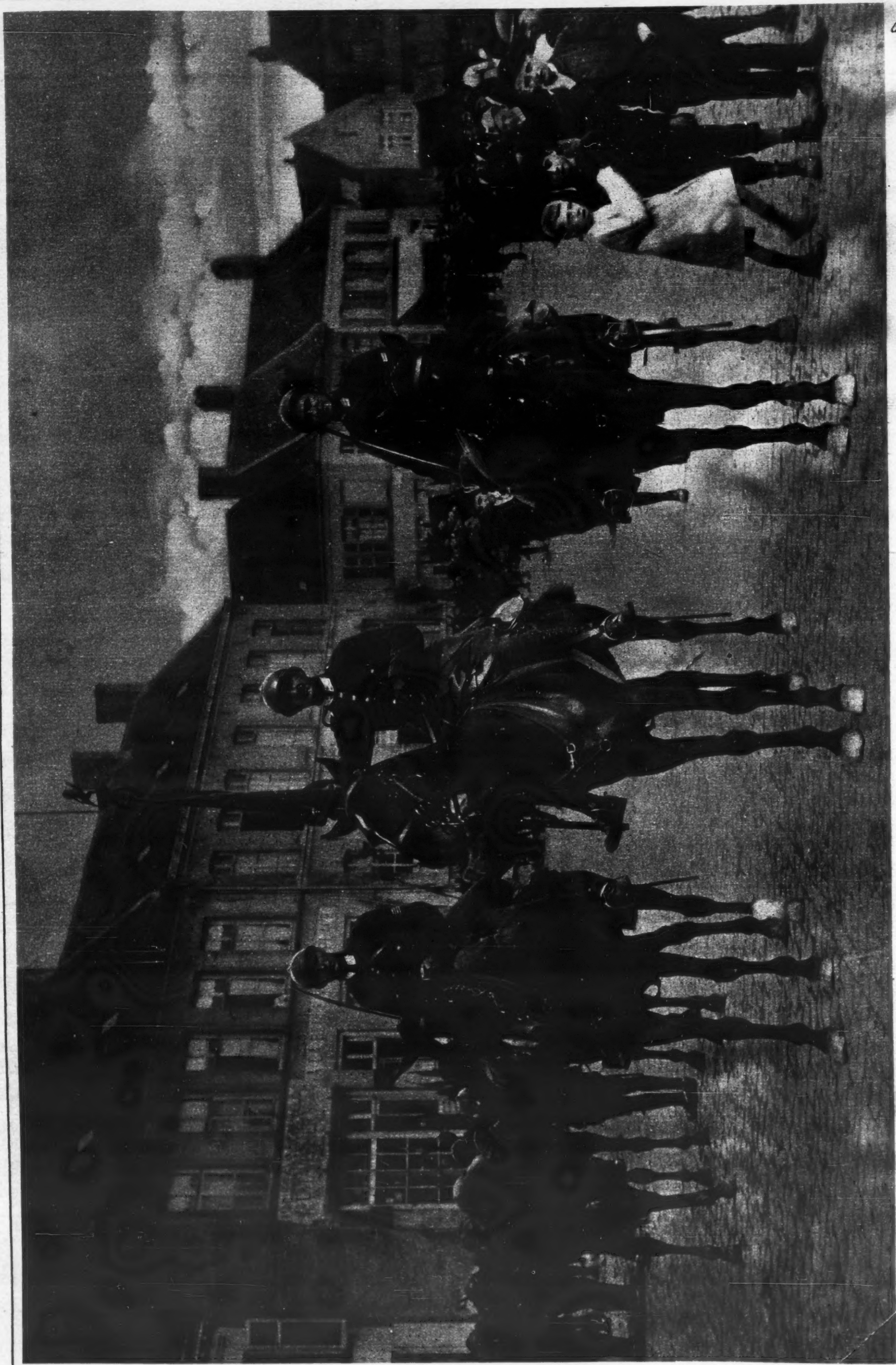
A RAILROAD DEPOT IN FRANCE WHERE SUPPLIES FOR THE A. E. F. ARE UNLOADED.
(© 1917 Committee on Public Information from Kadel & Herbert.)



FOR THE LANDING OF AMERICAN TROOPS AND SUPPLIES.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



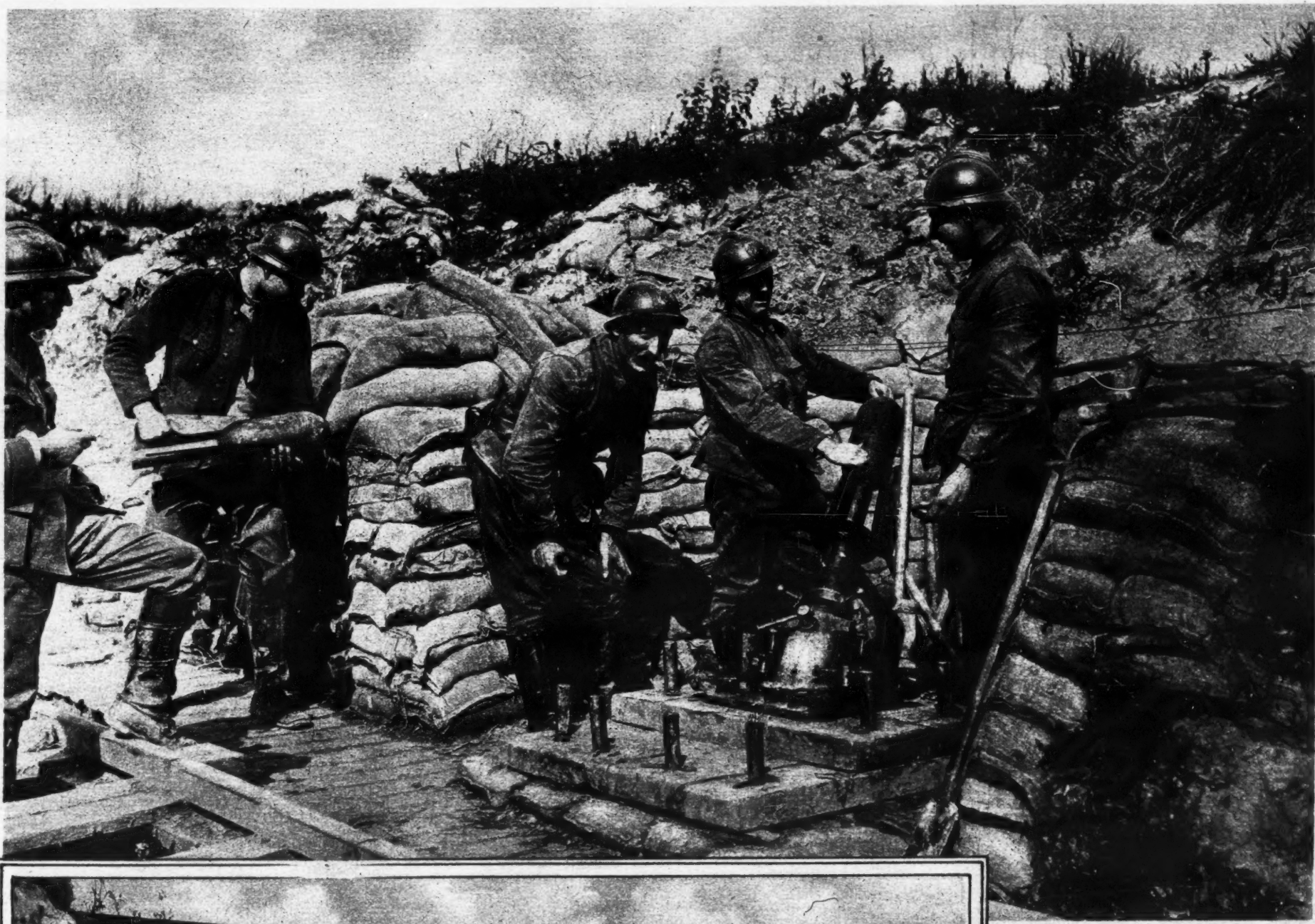
MOTOR TRUCKS AND MACHINE GUNS ON THE WAY FROM THE DEPOT TO THE AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE. IF THE CENSOR PERMITTED THE INFORMATION TO BE PUBLISHED, THE NUMBERS OF MEN AND THE QUANTITIES OF MATERIAL SENT TO FRANCE WOULD SHOW WHAT A GREAT EFFORT HAS ALREADY BEEN MADE.
(© 1917 Committee on Public Information from Kadel & Herbert.)



THE BELGIAN COLORS, SURMOUNTED BY THE SYMBOL OF THE LION, STILL PROUDLY BORN BY BELGIUM'S FIGHTING MEN.

(Belgian official photograph, from Pictorial Press.)

The Reorganized Belgian Army on the Flanders Front



SOME OF "LES JASSES," AS BELGIAN SOLDIERS ARE POPULARLY KNOWN, ON THE FRONT IN FLANDERS, USING BOMB-THROWERS.



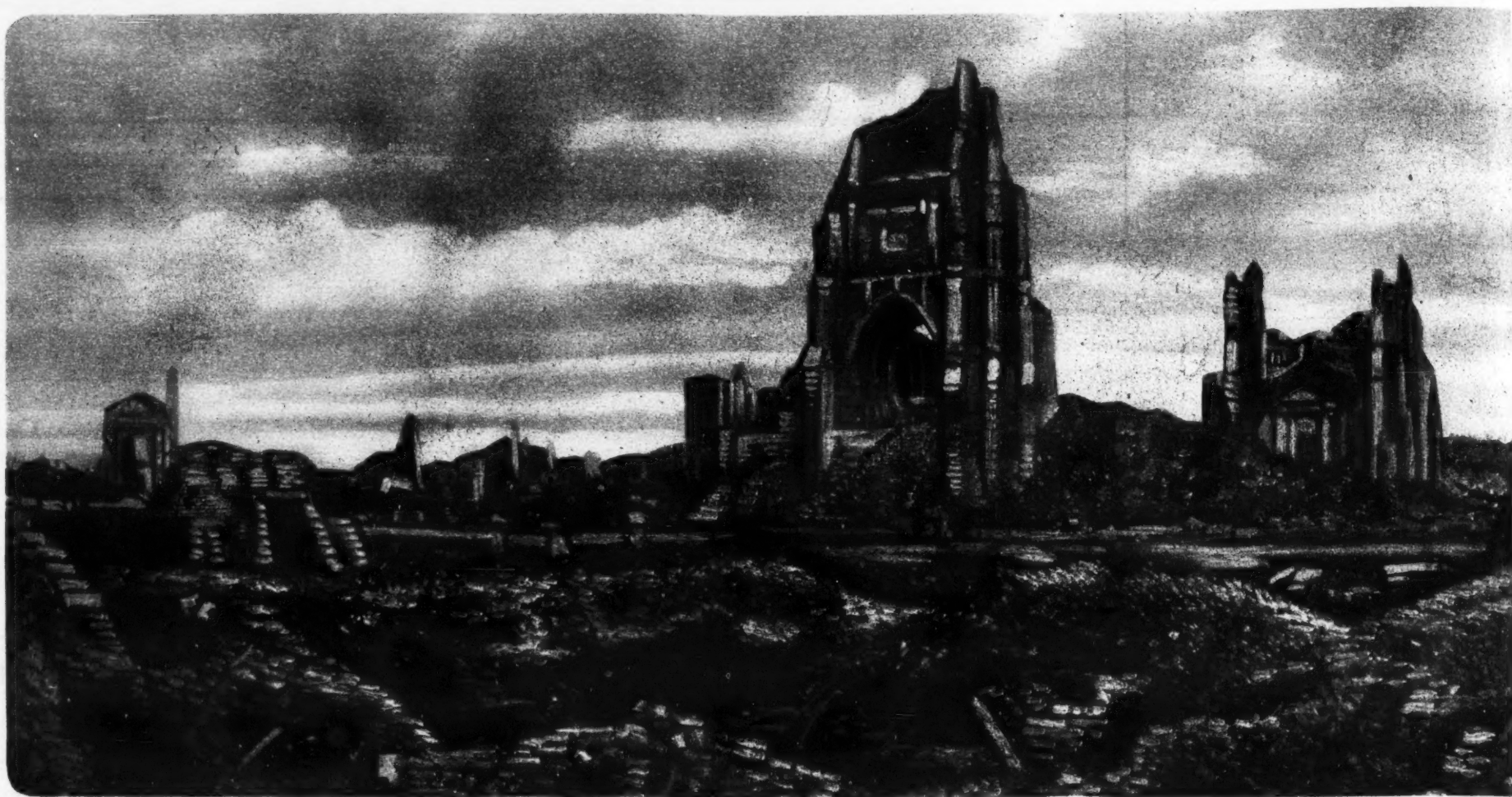
A TRENCH ON THE BELGIAN FRONT ON THE RIVER YSER HELD BY THE REORGANIZED BELGIAN ARMY.

"JASSE" is the popular name for the Belgian soldier, just as "poilu" is for the French and "Tommy" for the British. And despite all the troubles through which Belgium has gone, there are now 100,000 "Jasses" on the front in Flanders. The Belgian War Minister, speaking at Havre, the temporary Belgian capital, said the other day that the army was composed of 117,000 men at the beginning of the war, increased by 20,000 volunteers in August, 1914, and reduced to 60,000 men after the battle of the Yser. Since then by the enrollment of Belgian refugees and the enlistment of volunteers who have braved the live-wire barriers on the Holland frontier it has been brought up to ten divisions of well-trained troops.

"We had only 32,000 infantry after the battle of the Yser," said the Minister, "and its equipment was in a pitiable state. This remnant of an army not only barred the way to Calais, but while doing so was reorganized and reinforced until now it counts three times the number of men that the battle of the Yser left valid. The front held by the Belgian Army has been gradually lengthened from 12½ miles after the battle of the Yser to 19 miles in June, 1917, when, as a consequence of the operations of the allied offensive in Flanders, it was reduced, enabling the army to dispose of considerable reserves."

Belgian Official Photographs from Pictorial Press.

The Havoc of War on the Western Front Leaves Many



A PANORAMIC VIEW THE RUINS OF YPRES, SHOWING
BEHIND THE LINES WHERE THE
(Canadian Official Photo from



LOOS AS IT APPEARED IN JULY, 1917, AFTER THE FIERCE FIGHTING WHICH HAD BEGUN WITH THE
BRITISH OFFENSIVE EARLIER IN THE YEAR.
(Canadian Official Photo from Western Newspaper Union.)

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Beautiful Old Buildings Unsightly Heaps of Ruins



ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE CLOTH HALL AND THE CATHEDRAL,
CANADIANS RECENTLY ADVANCED,
(Western Newspaper Union.)

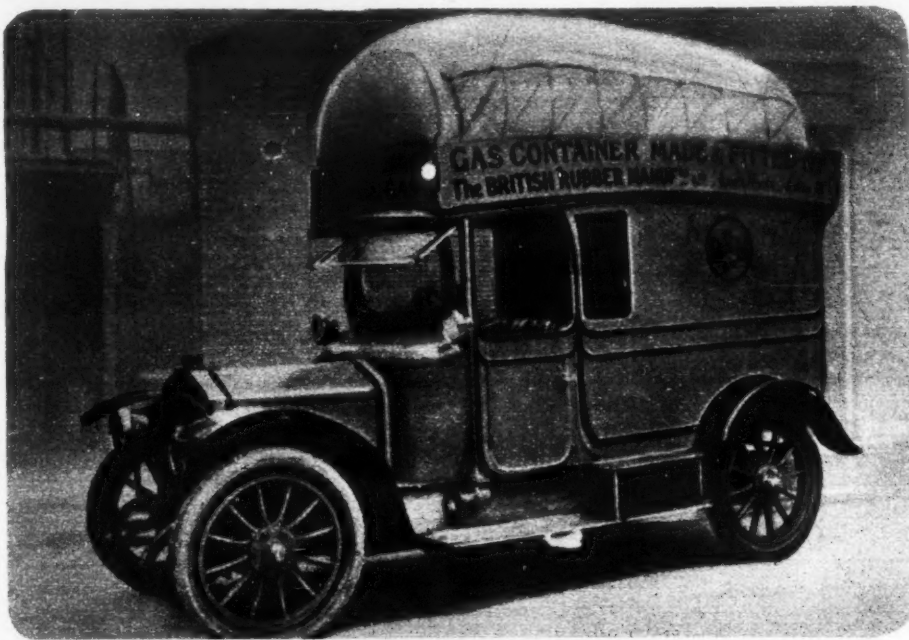


THE SOUTH ENTRANCE OF THE RUINED CATHEDRAL OF YPRES, SHOWING THE BEAUTIFUL CARVED WORK WHICH HAS BEEN
SO SADLY MUTILATED BY ARTILLERY FIRE.
(Canadian Official Photo from Western Newspaper Union.)

Military Necessity the Mother of Many Inventions

SAVING GASOLINE IN ENGLAND.

The necessity of saving gasoline in England has been responsible for remarkable progress in the application of coal gas to all kinds of automobiles. Three principal methods are employed, namely, gas-bag storage at low pressure, "bolster" storage at medium pressure, and metal-tank storage at high pressure. The simple gas bag is at present the favorite type. The bolster is built on the lines of a pneumatic tire and can safely withstand considerable gas pressure. Now that metals are scarce, there is much to be said in favor of the rubber and fabric gas container.



ARMED AGAINST THE ELEMENTS.

This photograph shows a British naval officer clad for service in winter time and prepared for all sorts of contingencies. He is wearing a life-saving jacket, an anti-gas respirator, and goggles to protect his eyes.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

LOCATING BULLETS BY X-RAYS.

The use of X-rays for locating bullets in wounded men has saved an incalculable amount of suffering. The man in this picture has been wounded in the arm, but the surgeons will have no difficulty in extracting the bullet when the photograph has been taken. The scene is in the Canadian Hospital in France, which is reserved exclusively for French patients.

(Canadian Official Photo from Western Newspaper Union.)

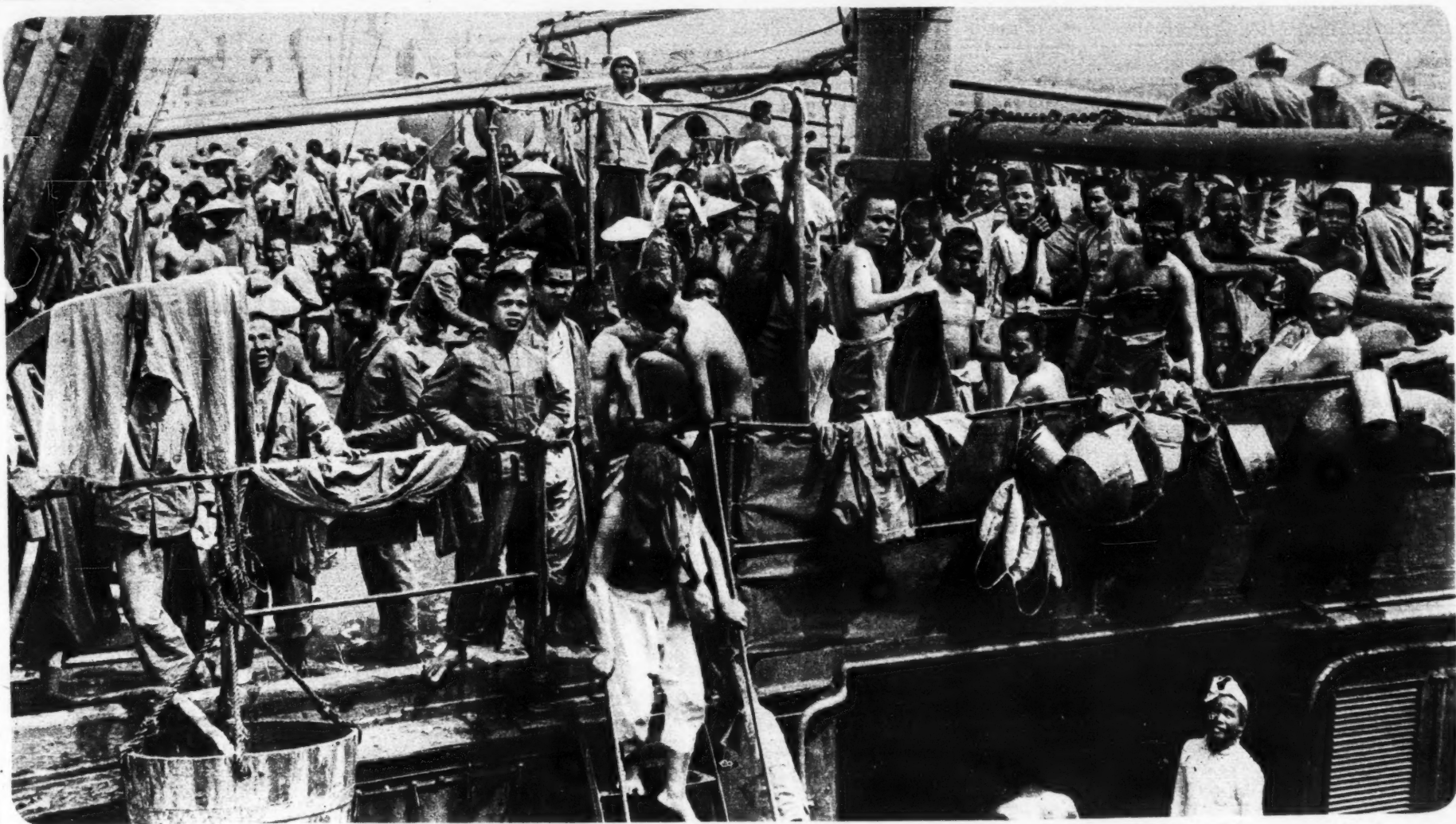
RATIONS FOR THE BRITISH SOLDIERS.

This is a typical scene at a British supply reserve depot. The women are making up packages of rations, consisting of groceries, for the men at the front. The feeding of the army is one of the most efficient branches of the British military organization which has been developed since the beginning of the war. The British soldier gets not only plentiful, but also varied rations, and is said to be the best fed fighting man in the world.

(British Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



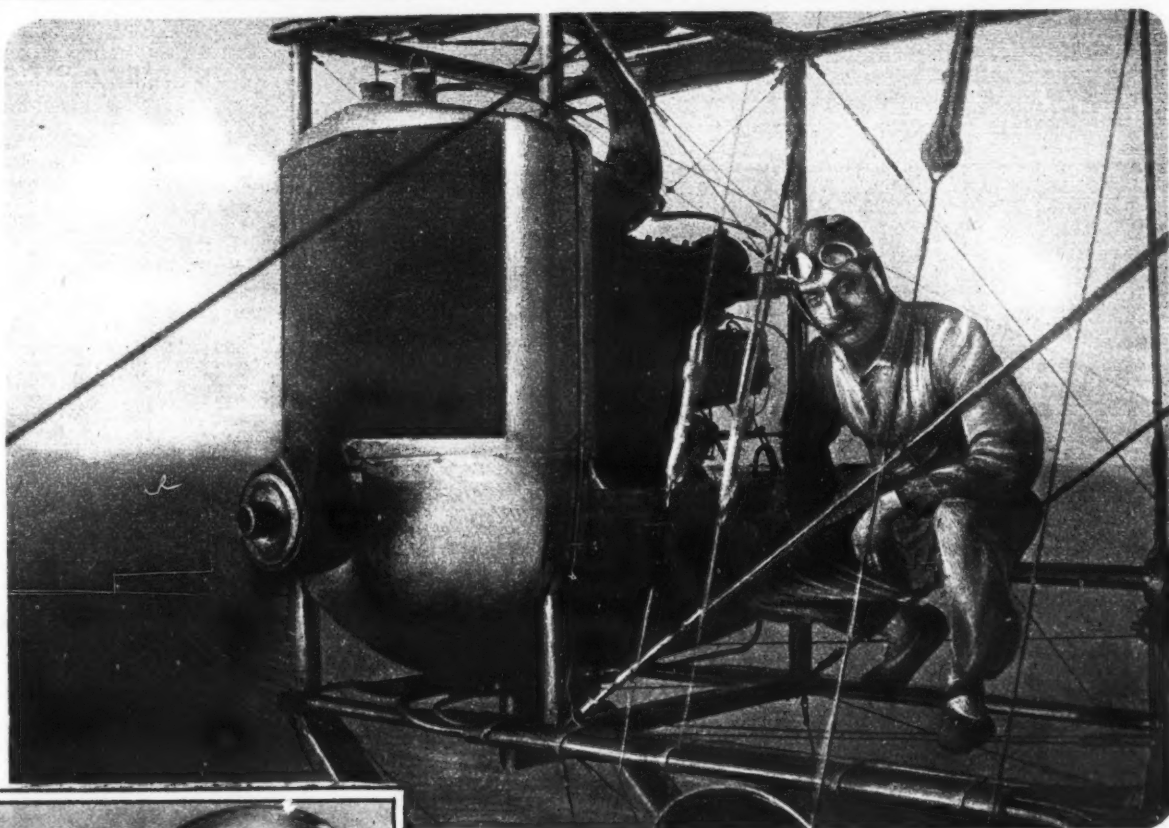
As Shown in Latest Devices and Methods



WORKERS FOR FRANCE.

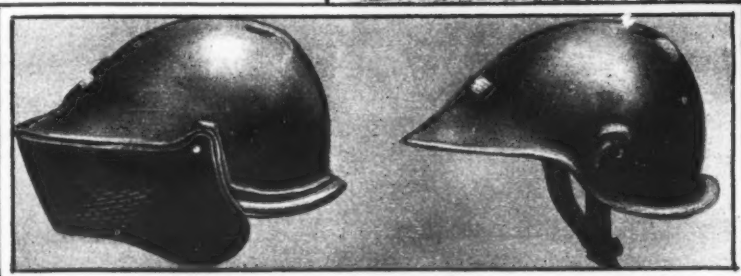
Above is shown a number of natives of Annam, one of the five States which constitute the great French colonial dependency in Indo-China. These Annamites, like other colored peoples taken to Europe, are employed as laborers to make good the deficiencies caused by the war in the French population and to supply the augmented labor force required by military necessity. The French colonies can furnish practically all the laborers required, but the demand has to be limited by the amount of shipping available for transportation.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



AIRSHIP REPAIRS WHILE FLYING.

The photograph to the left shows the mechanic of a French dirigible attending to a motor which is running badly while the airship is in flight. He has made his way to the motor along the supporting stays, and despite his perilous position is going about his work as calmly and coolly as if he were on the firm earth itself. This is but one of the new kinds of experience which the war has brought in its train proving that what must be done is done.



A NEW HELMET WITH VIZOR.

The Swiss army authorities have just adopted a new helmet, the design of which has been suggested by the present war. It is fitted with a vizar, reminiscent of the days of mediaeval knights. The photograph shows the helmet with and without the vizar, which is easily detachable.

AN UNDERGROUND DETECTIVE.

One of the necessities of present-day trench warfare is the detection of the underground activities of the enemy. It is well known that by placing one's ear on the ground sounds otherwise inaudible can be heard. Still more when a microphone is attached to the ear can almost imperceptible sounds be detected. The soldier in this picture is listening for indications of attempts by the enemy to undermine trenches, a coup that is always worth while trying to make.

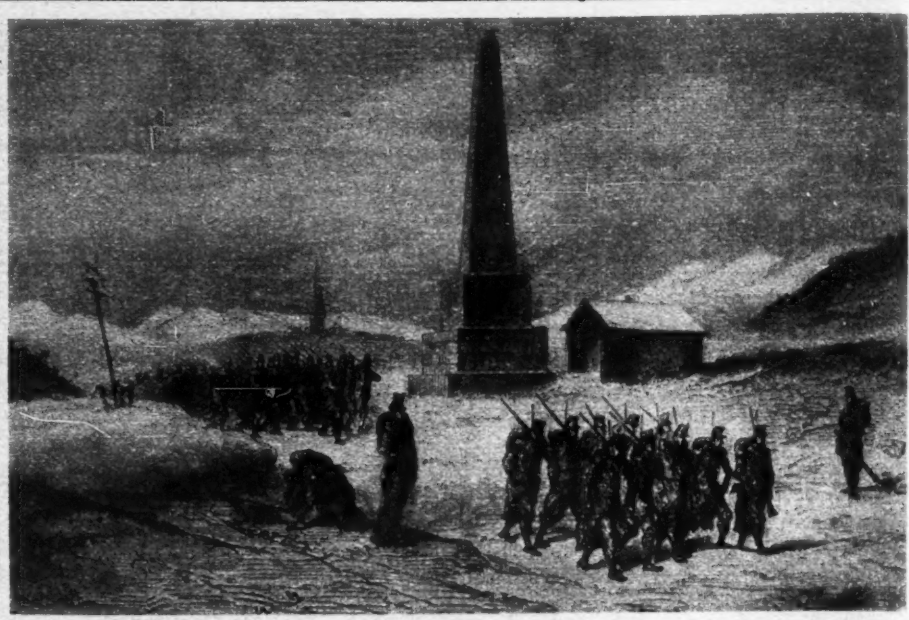
(© Western Newspaper Union.)



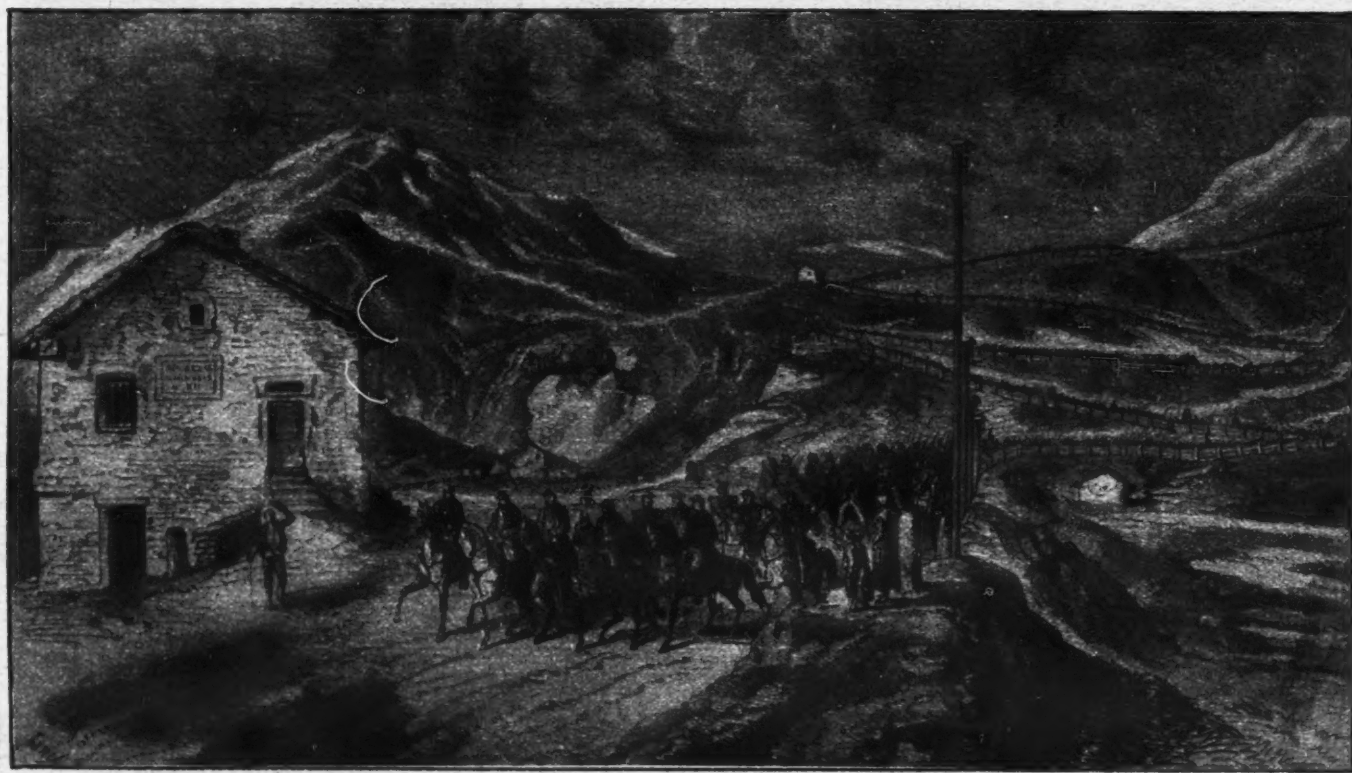
History Repeating Itself: French Troops Go to the

HISTORY has just been repeating itself in Europe. After an interval of fifty-eight years French troops have again gone to the assistance of Italy. The story is recalled by the veteran French weekly, *L'Illustration*, which is now in the seventy-fifth year of its existence, and which in 1859 had its special correspondents recording and illustrating the war of Italian independence. Austria, then as now, was the enemy, and we are reminded also of "the hypocritical attitude of the Prussian Government, which, while stating its desire 'to maintain the foundations of right and the European equilibrium,' did not hesitate to support the tyrannical policy of Austria and make that policy one of the conditions of that equilibrium." On the military side, the French had to solve the same problems as to-day. The roads which led from France

into Italy are the same, except that to-day there is a tunnel through Mont Cenis, so that the troops have not to pass along the road through the pass made by the French in 1808-11. Still the itinerary is the same, and, as the present-day French writer says, the description of the troop movement from Culoz to Modana in 1859 would serve equally well as a report of this year's happenings. This year, as in 1859, French troops have passed through Genoa and been feted by the people, and similarly they have camped at Brescia. In regard to the present campaign, a great improvement along the entire Italian front is reported in the latest dispatches. The defensive positions on the northern line are now considered as secure as those along the Piave River. This, with the gathering

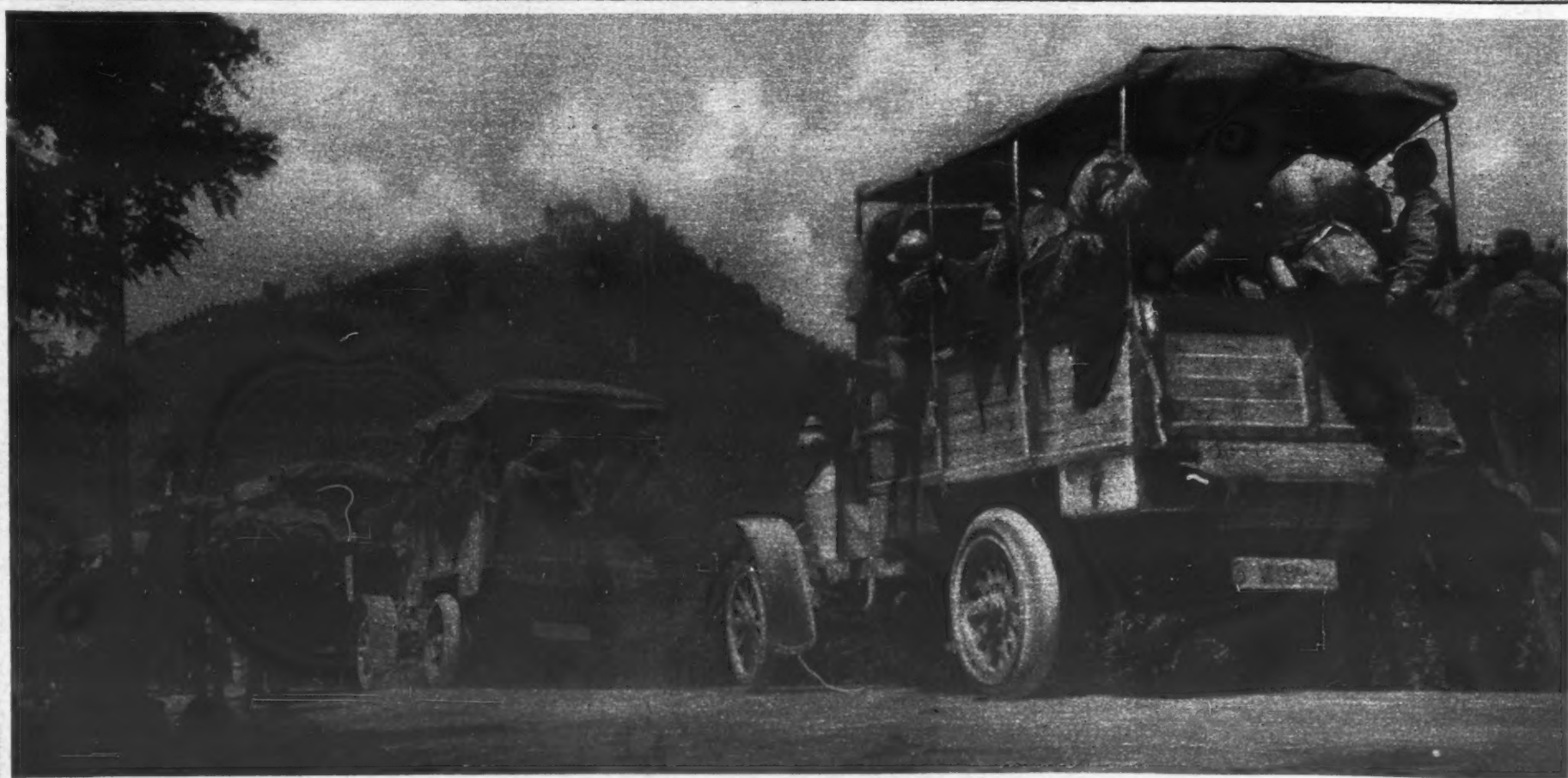


IN 1859—FRENCH TROOPS PASSING THE OBELISK ON MONT GENEVRE IN THE ALPS ON THEIR WAY TO ITALY. (FROM A DRAWING PRINTED IN THAT YEAR.)



GENERAL VINOY'S DIVISION OF THE FRENCH ARMY CROSSING MONT CENIS, MAY 5, 1859. (THE DRAWING WAS PUBLISHED ORIGINALLY IN THE PARIS "ILLUSTRATION" IN 1859, AND HAS BEEN REPRINTED THIS YEAR.)

strength of the Italian and allied forces, has relieved the gravity of the situation. Northeastern Italy is now inclosed within a powerful barrier on the north and east, which is considered sufficient to hold the enemy. In the mountains of the north the Italians are along the southerly slopes and the Austro-Germans on the northern slopes, with the dividing summits held alternately by one side or the other as the action develops. Wythe Williams, The New York Times correspondent, emphasizing the importance of the United States helping Italy, says: "In this fourth year of the war, England and France have discovered their way to Italy, but even the entry of the war seasoned French and English troops will have no greater effect upon Italian spirits than to see one single division of Americans—just because they are Americans. It does not matter whether our troops are numerous or trained. That they are Americans is all that matters—and it matters now. What happened in Italy is not so great a trouble as came to Russia. Nowadays critics bark and snap at Russia, forgetting the great work that Russia did in the early days.



ON THE HIGHWAYS OF THE TRENTINO IN 1917—FRENCH TROOPS, WHO HAVE JUST ARRIVED TO HELP THE ITALIANS, GOING UP TO THE BATTLE FRONT. THE PHOTOGRAPH PRESENTS A STRIKING CONTRAST WITH THE DRAWINGS SHOWING HOW THE FRENCH WENT TO ITALY IN 1859.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)

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Help of Italy in 1917, as They Did in 1859



THE CAMP OF THE FRENCH IMPERIAL GUARD ON THE RAMPARTS OF BRESCIA, ITALY, IN 1859.
(REPRODUCED FROM THE PARIS "ILLUSTRATION" OF THE SAME YEAR.)

Now the critics cry out at Italy, who at the beginning of the war held the balance of power for the Triple Entente. Italy has twice saved the war for the Allies. She saved it first by remaining neutral and giving France a chance to fight, and she again saved it by coming in on the right side against her former partners. That was the moment of great allied enthusiasm for Italy, but from then until quite recent date Italy has been the Allies' orphan. It does not help to get successfully on with the war if we continue harping on the reasons why part of the Italian army went to pieces, as it undoubtedly did, and as Italians themselves are the first to admit. To sum up briefly, this part of the Italian army went on strike, decided it had enough of war, and was deluded into believing the enemy armies held the same idea."



ITALIAN MACHINE GUN SQUADS WAITING TO GO INTO ACTION ON THE PRESENT ITALIAN FRONT.
(Italian Official Photo, from Kadel & Herbert.)



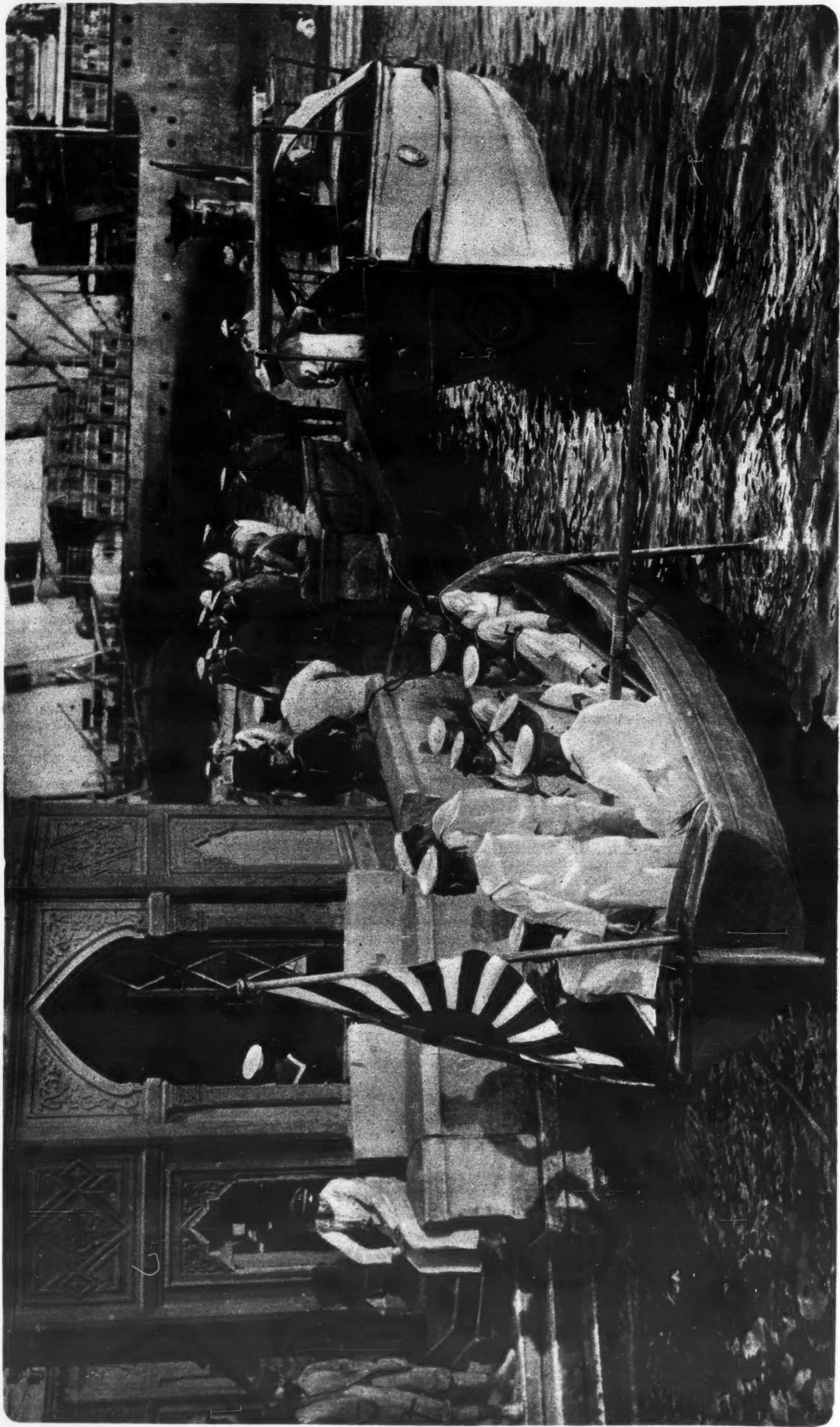
FRENCH ALPINE TROOPS ESTABLISHING WIRELESS COMMUNICATION BEHIND THE ITALIAN LINES.
(© Kadel & Herbert.)

AT RIGHT—
A SCENE DURING THE RETREAT OF THE ITALIANS.
TRACTORS WERE USED TO TAKE AWAY THE BIG GUNS AND SO PREVENT THEM FALLING INTO THE HANDS OF THE AUSTRO-GERMAN INVADERS.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)



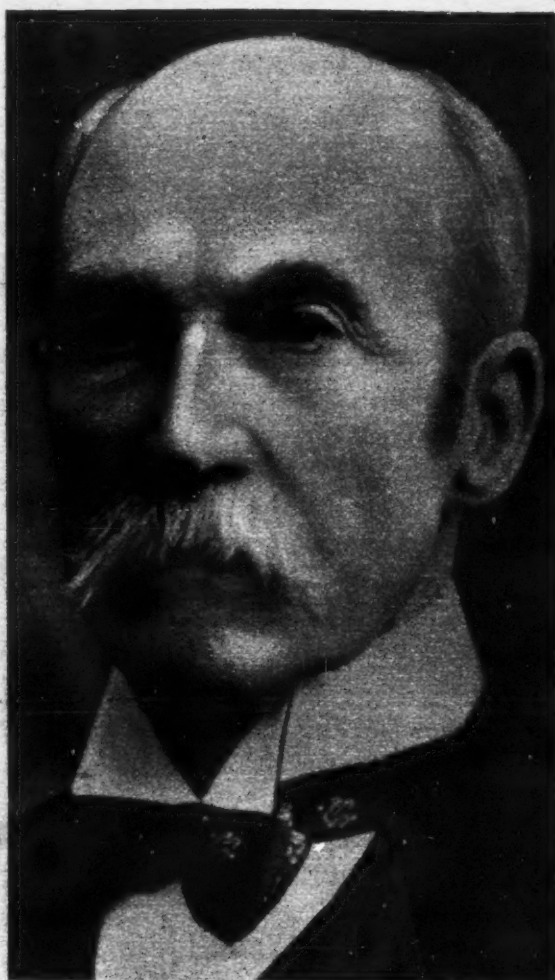
Japan Helping the Allies to Check Submarine Warfare in the Mediterranean



THIS UNUSUAL SPECTACLE OF THE JAPANESE FLAG AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE WAS PRODUCED BY JAPAN UNDERTAKING TO HELP THE ALLIES FIGHT THE AUSTRO-GERMAN SUBMARINES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS JAPANESE NAVAL MEN LANDING AT SALONIKI.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)

A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



The Marquis of Lansdowne.
(Photo International Film Service.)

ONE of England's noble elder statesmen who had served the British Empire in many important offices in years gone by again came into the limelight a few days ago when Lord Lansdowne proffered proposals for a clarification of war aims on the part of the nations united in arms against the German autocracy. It is interesting at this time to recall the salient points in the remarkable career of this man. Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, Fifth Marquis of Lansdowne, was born on Jan. 14, 1845, the eldest son of the fourth Marquis and his second wife, who was a daughter to Comte de Flahault and Baroness Keith and Nairne. He comes of a long line of distinguished statesmen, his great-grandfather, an Irishman and the First Marquis of Lansdowne, having served as Secretary of State when Pitt became Premier in 1766, resigning that post two years later in protest against the Government's policy of continued aggression toward the American colonies, and later, for a few months in 1782, having been himself Prime Minister. Among the other titles held by the present Marquis are Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw (twenty-sixth line, created in 1181); Baron of Keith and Nairne, Earl of Kerry, Viscount Clanmaurice, Viscount Fitzmaurice and Baron Dunkeron, Earl of Shelburne, Baron Wycombe, Earl of Wycombe, and Viscount Calne. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was a favorite pupil of Dr. Jowett, famed alike as a Greek scholar and a moralist. Succeeding to the Marquisate on the death of his father in 1866, he entered politics by joining the Liberal Party, and served the Government as Lord of the Treasury from 1869 to 1872, and as Under-Secretary for War from 1872 to 1874. In 1880 Gladstone appointed him Under-Secretary for India, but he soon resigned in protest against the Government's Irish bill. From 1883 to 1888 he served as Governor General of Canada, and among the accomplishments of the five years of his incumbency of that office were the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the reaching of an amicable agreement in the North American fisheries dispute, and the suppression of Riel's rebellion (the Meti insurrection of 1884). From Canada Lord Lansdowne went to India as Viceroy, remaining there until 1893. In 1895 he entered Lord Salisbury's cabinet as War Secretary, and in 1900 he became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He retired in 1905, his administration having been signalized by the alliance with Japan and the establishment of

intimate relations with France (by the agreement of April, 1904). For several years following the death of Lord Salisbury, in 1903, he was the Unionist leader in the House of Lords, and in 1906 he led the attack in that chamber against the Liberal Education bill. In 1909 he was the author of a famous motion calling for the submission to the voters of Lloyd George's budget of that year. In 1915 he became Minister without portfolio in the coalition cabinet formed by Mr. Asquith.

HOLLAND, where the women have just come into their own by the enactment of a universal suffrage law, has been governed by a woman, or at least has had a woman at the head of its Government, for the last twenty-seven years. For Queen Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne of her father, William III., the last King of the Netherlands, on his death on Nov. 23, 1890, and as she was then a child of only 10 years the business of the State was carried on for the ensuing eight years under the regency of her mother, Queen Emma, who enjoyed great popularity with the Dutch people. William III. had three sons, all of whom had died before him. The only child by his second Queen, (who was a daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck,) Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria of Orange-Nassau, was born at The Hague on Aug. 30, 1880. One of the first effects of her accession to the throne was the severance of the bond uniting the Netherlands and Luxemburg. The Grand Duchy, being hereditary only in the male line, passed to the nearest agnate, the Duke of Nassau. On attaining her eighteenth year, Queen Wilhelmina was "inaugurated," as the ceremony was called, in Amsterdam on Sept. 6, 1898. The influence and popularity of the Queen-Mother was not lessened by the coronation of her daughter, and she remained the constant companion and adviser of Wilhelmina for three years longer. On Feb. 7, 1901, Wilhelmina was married to Duke Henry Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Long without issue, there was great rejoicing throughout the nation when she gave birth to a daughter, on April 30, 1909. The baby girl was named

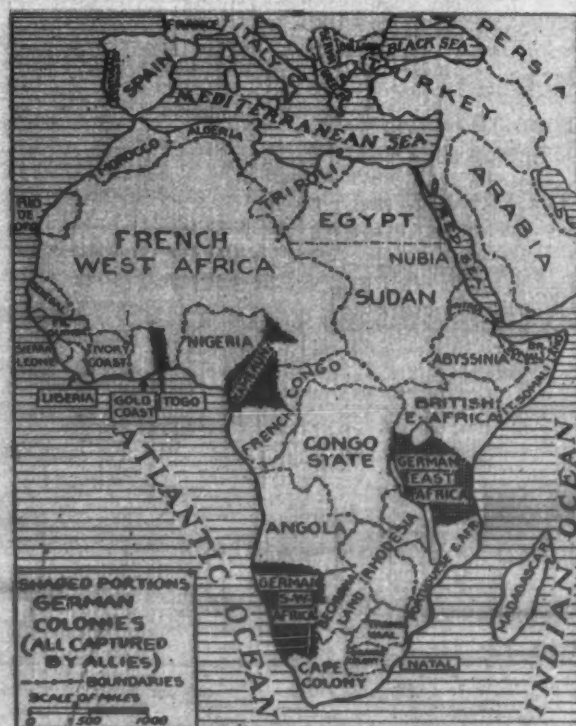


Queen Wilhelmina

Juliana, and received the titles of Princess of Orange-Nassau and Duchess of Mecklenburg. The Government of Holland is a limited monarchy under a Constitution. The sovereign selects Ministers, who sign with her all decrees. Legislation is in the hands of the States General, a Parliament made up of two chambers. The First Chamber is chosen by provincial councils every nine years; the Second Chamber of 100 members is elected for four years by direct suffrage. The Dutch are a freedom-loving people, and on many occasions have proved themselves as a nation and as colonists willing to make great sacrifices to gain or to retain liberty. Their colonial possessions are enormous in comparison with the size of the mother country. Their East Indian possessions include Java and Madura, Sumatra, the Moluccas, Celebas, Timor, parts of Borneo, and part of New Guinea; while in the western world Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, on the northern coast of South America, and the Island of Curacao are their principal colonies.

THE last German dependency to be conquered, German East Africa before the war was the most important German possession of Germany. The huge area, estimated at about 384,000 square miles, is almost twice the size of Germany proper. It borders the east coast of Africa, just under the equator,

having a coast line of 620 miles and stretching somewhat more than that distance inland to the Congo Free State in the west, from which it is separated by Lake Tanganyika. To the north is British East Africa, and the boundary line crosses Lake Victoria Nyanza. Its southern boundary, the Rovuma River, separates it from Portuguese East Africa, and to the southwest, between that territory and the Congo State, lies Rhodesia. Behind the jungle-covered, narrow, coastal plain rises a great plateau, 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea, extending to Tanganyika, and forming 90 per cent. of the whole country. The plateau culminates in the Livingstone range, averaging 10,000 feet, the highest in Africa, and including the loftiest mountain of the continent, Kilimanjaro, which towers 19,720 feet. Just before the outbreak of the war the native population was estimated to be 7,600,000. The whites numbered 5,340, including 4,110 Germans. The seat of government was at Dar-es-Salaam, on the seacoast. The first European settlers in this territory were the Portuguese, in 1498, but the imam of Muscat drove them out in 1698. German colonization along the east coast of Africa began in 1884, when an expedition sent out by the German Colonization Society secured by secret treaties four territories along the coast. In 1885 the German East African Company was organized and set vigorously to work to extend its dominions. The northern boundary of the colony was fixed by Anglo-German agreement in 1886. Four years later, by a treaty with England, the territory of Vitu was exchanged for Heligoland in the North Sea. The Sultan of Zanzibar gave up his mainland possessions for 4,000,000 marks (\$952,000) at that time; and on Jan. 1, 1891, the colony came under control of the German Government. An Arab insurrection between 1888-90 was suppressed by Wissmann. A serious native rebellion broke out in 1905, and was not put down until 1907. Fighting between British and German forces in East Africa began almost as soon as the war started in Europe, and German East Africa gave Germany's opponents more trouble than any other of her colonies. The Germans invaded British East Africa but were forced back. After several months skirmishing, a British expedition led by General Jan Smuts won an important victory at the Kitovo Hills, near the western boundary of German East Africa, in five days of fighting, March 7-12, 1915. Later General Smuts reported a victory by mounted troops under General Vanderventer in a surprise attack. The Portuguese made their first effort in the war by occupying Kianga, on the border of German East Africa. Von Lettow, the German General in command, is credited with a determination to fight to the last man and the last bullet. The wild, jungle nature of the country has enabled him to compel a wide dispersion of the allied forces and hold in the field against him a large number of troops



Germany's Colonies in Africa

Studying the Map Before Starting on an Offensive



THE capture of the ridge between the villages of Wytschaete and Messines, where the Germans occupied an important salient south of Ypres, was unique in many respects. It will be remembered that for more than a year the British sappers had been

burrowing beneath the ridge and that finally nineteen mines, containing one million pounds of explosive, were constructed. Then on June 7, 1917, the mines were exploded and the ridge was practically blown to pieces. Artillery completed the work of demolishing

the German positions, and when the infantry swept forward a notable victory had been gained by the British. Owing to the difficulties presented by the terrain and the dangers to the troops advancing over the mined ground, a large relief map of the battlefield

was made in cement, and before the infantry went forward, it was used to instruct them where to go. The above photograph shows the map being studied by Australian troops, who played a leading part both before and during the actual taking of Messines Ridge.